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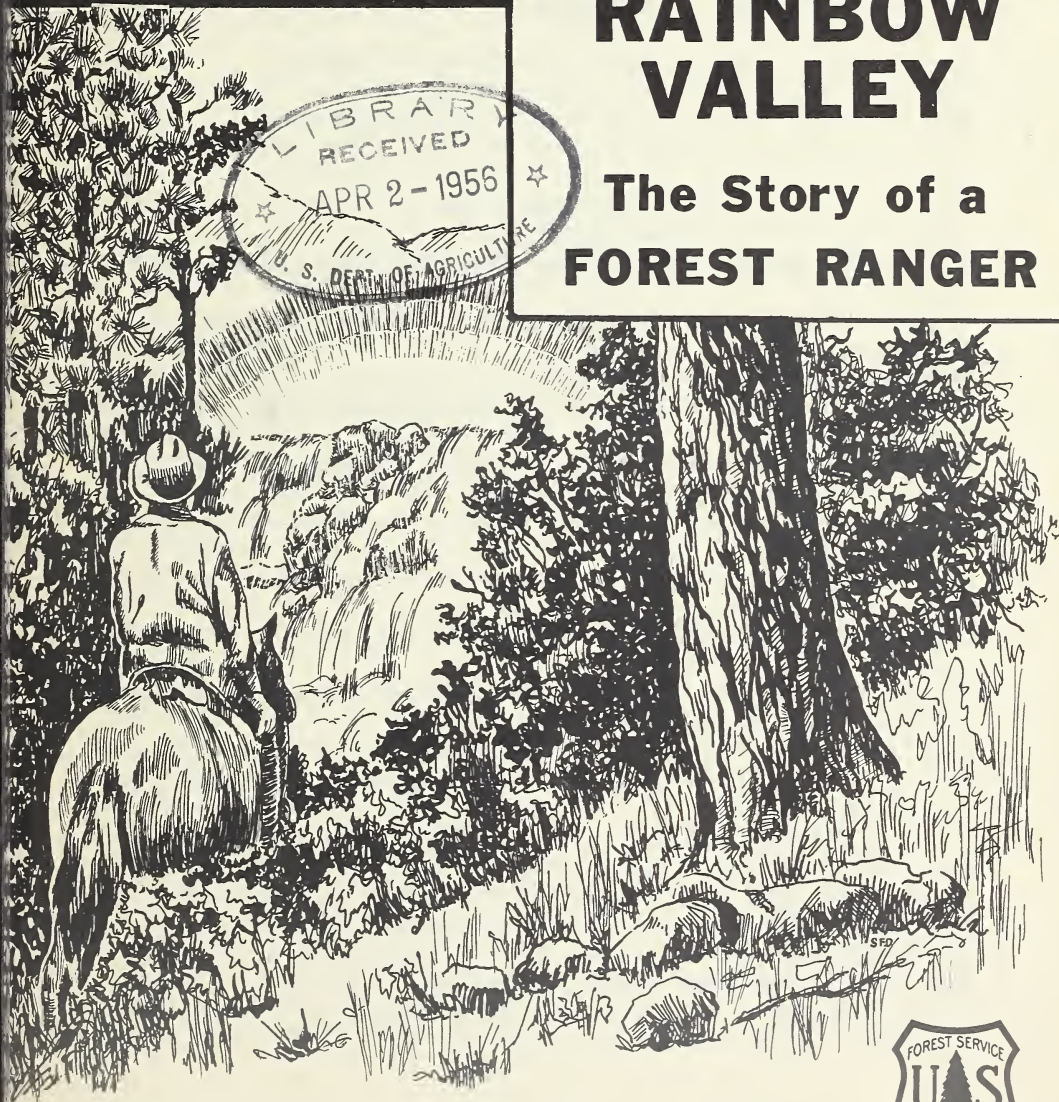
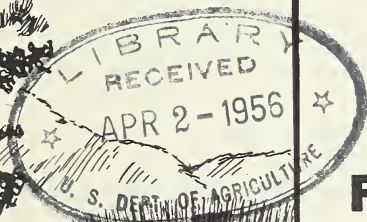
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A Quiz about

RAINBOW VALLEY

The Story of a
FOREST RANGER



A 16 m-m COLOR-SOUND MOTION PICTURE

of the **FOREST SERVICE U.S. Department of Agriculture**

What Did You Learn from the Film

RAINBOW VALLEY?

QUESTIONS

1. How does the Forest Ranger get his technical training?
2. What different things does a forester study while he is in college?
3. Why are horses needed by some of the Forest Rangers?
4. How do most Forest Rangers get around their ranger districts these days?
5. Why are so many different buildings needed at Ranger Stations?
6. What qualities make a good Ranger?
7. What must a Ranger do before a large block of national forest timber can be sold?
8. Why are the trees to be cut marked twice, once at breast height and once on the base?
9. How is national forest timber sold?
10. Why does the Forest Ranger see to it that logging roads are carefully located and built?
11. Why does the Forest Ranger make frequent inspections of cutting operations on his national forest district?
12. In managing the timber on national forests, what is one of the Ranger's primary objectives?
13. Is all the money from sales of timber and other national forest products kept by the Federal Government?
14. What is the relationship between good timber management and human welfare?
15. Grazing is another important use of the national forests. How does the Forest Ranger handle this grazing?
16. Why are good roads a necessary part of efficient forest management?
17. Does the Forest Ranger work alone in managing wildlife on the national forests?
18. How can people like you and me help the Forest Ranger keep his district in good shape?
19. Which is the worst enemy of the forest, --fire, or insects and disease?
20. What is the most valuable product of the forest?
21. What effect does the forest have on the water supply?
22. What is one of the Ranger's hardest jobs?
23. Do you think the Forest Ranger's job is important to all the American people?

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ANSWERS

1. Through completion of a regular college forestry course and several years of practical experience in forestry work.
2. Forestry, of course. However, he also studies range management, engineering, botany, biology, English, economics, and many other subjects that will help him to do his work better.
3. Because on many national forests there are places far from roads that can be reached most easily on horseback.
4. By pickup truck, jeep, or other motor vehicle.
5. For homes for the Ranger and his family, and his assistants and their families. For storing trucks, supplies, and equipment, for office space, and for other things that are needed by the Ranger in managing the national forest land for which he is responsible.
6. Willingness to work hard; ability to handle tough situations and to withstand criticism; a genuine belief in conservation and the importance of public service.
7. All national forest timber is sold "on the stump." It is not logged by the Government itself. Therefore, the Ranger must decide which trees or blocks of trees should be cut while making certain that the forest is left in the best growing condition to produce future timber crops; mark the boundaries of the sale area; and finally either he or his assistants mark the trees to be cut.
8. The higher mark is easily seen by the loggers; the mark on the base or stump allows the Ranger to check whether any unmarked trees were cut.
9. The timber is advertised at a fair minimum price and then sold to the highest bidder.
10. Because carefully constructed logging roads can be used by logging equipment without causing excessive erosion. Erosion started on poorly located and constructed logging roads damages not only the soil but also streams, ditches, reservoirs, roads, and other facilities on lands below the logging operations.
11. To make sure that logging is done with the least possible damage to the remaining trees and the soil; that brush is properly piled or otherwise disposed of; and that only the trees sold are cut.
12. To make certain that for the forest as a whole, the amount of timber that is cut each year is no more than the amount that will be replaced by growth. In other words, he wants to be sure that there will always be crops of good timber growing on the national forests.
13. No. Twenty-five percent of the gross receipts is returned to the

States having national forests. These States, in turn, transfer the money to the counties having national forest land. The counties then use this money for public schools and roads. Congress adds another 10% of national forest receipts to the money it appropriates to build roads and trails in the forests.

14. Steady and regular paychecks for men in the woods and mills help make a good standard of living, and that means good communities.
15. He limits the number of livestock and the time grazed on national forest ranges so that there will be enough grass for them year after year, with enough left to protect the soil. Ranchers, called permittees, pay a grazing fee for each animal they are allowed to graze on national forest range.
16. They make it possible to reach any part of the forest quickly and thus give it adequate protection and make the resources available for the best use.
17. No, he works closely with the State fish and game departments to make better fishing and hunting on the national forests. A State license is necessary for anyone who wants to hunt or fish on the national forests. State game laws apply on the national forests.
18. By using the national forests just as we would use our own land; by being careful with fire; and by putting our trash in the cans provided in recreation areas.
19. Insects and disease, because they work the year round and kill more trees every year than does fire.
20. Water.
21. Plant litter and roots help keep the soil in place, thus preventing erosion; they also make the soil porous so that water sinks in to come out later in springs, lakes, and clear streams; leaves and branches let the rain drop slowly to the ground; forest shade reduces the rate of snow melt, thus reducing flood runoff in the spring and prolonging useful water yields into the summer.
22. Fighting fire. That's just plain hard, hot, tiring work. In spite of the many machines used in fighting forest fires, it always takes many men many long, hard hours to bring a fire under control after it once gets started.
23. Answer it yourself!

